ANOTHER DAY SET APART FOR THE EMPIRE.

Our Differences with Austria. THE SPECIAL MISSION TO LA PLATA

The Great Emigration to America Our London, Liverpool, Paris, and Vienna

STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET. &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence.

The British mail steamship Asia, Captain Judkins, arrived at her wharf yesterday noon. She

be 10th inst. The news from Europe is three days later, but is of ne importance. Business had been in part suspended in consequence of the Easter Holidays. None of the markets are dated later than the 8th

left Liverpool at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon

Annexed were the quotations of American Stocks in London, on the 9th inst. :-

| Redectable | Price | ### Property | Propert

Cetton had declined somewhat.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had received a severe check; and whilst spinners and manufacturers were willing to renew contracts on easier terms buyers were reluctant to operate during the existing apathy, in hopes of bettering themselves when stocks accumulate.

The corn market had been well attended; but large arrivals and expected heavy supplies tended to limit transactions, and the demand for both wheat and flour had been but moderate, without change in value. Indian corn, yellow, had been more free of sale; white being pressed on the market was one shilling per quarter lower. The upward tendency in English funds continued;

the purchases of stock, which the government broker had to make during the current quarter, amounting in all to about £700,000, materially tended to strengthen the buoyant tone of prices. American securities slightly improved.

It is stated that an order had been received in England for the construction of thirty iron steamboats, for the use of the Danube Steam Navigation Com pany. They are to be of large dimensions, and of substantial materials. The order in question had been distributed so as to give employment in the districts-namely, Liverpool, the Clyde, and Neweastle-where it is well known that the largest number of steamboats have been built, and where the greatest amount of experience must have been ne quired.

The Paris papers give currency to a rumor that the two Grand Dukes of Russia, Michael and Niehohas, were to pay a visit to the President of the Re public. A slight disturbance had taken place at Bourges, caused by some workmen attempting to prevent the embarkation of a quantity of corn ; order was, however, soon restored upon the inter-Serence of the authorities.

Advices from Genoa state that the National Guard of Cagliari had been dissolved; the town remained perfectly tranquil.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a royal decree. troducing certain modifications in the tariff. A deeree was published on the 5th instant, annihilating the liberty of the press, establishing a censorship and the government to suspend and suppress journals at pleasure. The report that the Queen was again enceinte is contradicted.

The Grand Duke of Baden was rapidly sinking On the 4th instant he had a renewal of cramp. The German Diet had pronounced the dissolution of the German fleet.

The College of Presidents of the Bourgeoisie of Hapover have carried, by a large majority, the resolution for an address to the King to maintain the constitution intact, and to put in force the laws of organization of the country. It is announced that the 'Cunard company intend

to establish a line of steamships between Antwerp and Liverpool, in conjunction with the royal mail line to the United States, similar to that which is now in operation between Havre and Liverpool. The Liverpool and Havre line is to be kept up as hitherto, the Antwerp new line being an addition

It is asserted, by the advices from Vienna of the 6th inst., that the differences are settled between the Austrian cabinet and the United States. The reconciliation was brought about in consequence of the despatches received in Vienna from Washing ton, by a special courier to the Austrian minister These despatches contained the assurance of the most friendly feelings of America for the Austrian government. The death of Prince Schwartzenberg is attributed,

in Vienna, to excitement caused by political disappointment. The Emperor's partiality for Metternich caused him, on several occasions, to slight Schwartzenberg, whose irritable temper could ill brook the indignity. Metternich's policy will now, in all probability, be adopted. Count Buol Schauenstein, the Austrian Minister to England, had been suddenly recalled from London. It was believed that he will succeed Schwartzenberg as Premier.

We see it stated that among the persons who figure at the balls of Prince Torlonia-Prince and banker-at Rome, is "Madame Burr," widow of the late President of the United States." as her name and designation appear on her visiting eards. She is known here as Madame Jumel.

The Athens journals of the 27th ult. give a gloomy account of the state of Greece. A letter from Patras states that, in addition to the Poles who had been expelled from Greece, the govern ment were devising means to remove the small number of Italians which still remained there, and some of them had already received an intimation to that offect.

Constantinople correspondence of the 24th March anticipates a favorable termination of the dispute

with Egypt. The British Parliament adjourned on Tuesday evening, the 6th, to the 18th inst. Nothing of any imporance has been done since the meeting of Par-Sament, nor will anything be done till after the general election.

The news from Australia has imparted a decidedly better tone to the market for gold mining shares.

The emigration from Europe is to be immense this year. On the 3d inst., five vessels sailed from Hamburg with 1,500 German emigrants. Both from Hamburg and Bremen the full tide of emigration had set in ; the greatest proportion of it comes from Thuringia and Hesse. In Silesia there were districts suffering from yet greater want, but they furnish comparatively few emigrants; the population appears to be too impoverished to quit the native soil. though it can scarcely exist upon it without the aid

The serew steamer Sarah Sands left the Mersey for New York direct, on the 7th inst., with a fall cargo, and a considerable number of passengers. A new feature in the passenger trade of steamship was commenced with this voyage of the Sarah Sands consisting of taking out second class passengers at ∡5 each, including provisions for the voyage, which

are to be served out to the passengers in a cooked

The blockade of the Bight of Benin, first established by Commodore Bruce on the 8th of December last, was partially raised by that officer on the 11th of February-the fact having been notified at Sierra Leone on the 3d of March, just before the steamer left.

The Manchester Commercial Association have ealled on the government to negotiate more favorable commercial relations with the kingdom of Siam. They complain that their trade with that kingdom is ruined by the operation of the U. S. tariff. They state that English merchants who import tea from Sham into England, are shut out from the American market, because on entering an American port from England, the teals charged with a duty of twenty per cent, although it may be imported direct, duty free. The English merchant is thus kept out of a second market, unless he imports all his tea in the first instance to the United States. America is thus becoming the emporium of the trade. The same disadvantages apply to coffee and some other imports.

A letter from Breslaw, in the Prussian Gazette, A fetter from Breslaw, in the Prussian Gazette, states that on the first of April the mountain of Zobt was observed to be enveloped in thick smoke, while a rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder, was heard. When the smoke had cleared away, it was discovered that the chapel which was being built on the summit of the mountain had disappeared, having been swallowed up in an abyss. No further details, nor any account of the number of victims are given. victims, are given.

The cultivation of Indian corn is very rapidly increasing in Germany. The house of Poppe & Co., which imports the seed from America, has this year received so extensive orders that it has difficulty in effectuating them.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, April 9, 1852. Hely Week-Parliament Adjourned to the 19th of April-The Indian Charter-Prince Canino and the Pope-Intervention in the River Plate-Stocks Sec. Sec.

This is holiday week. Parliament has adjourned o the 19th inst., and your correspondent, somewhat fagged and worn out, proceeds to-morrow to a seoluded spot in the country, to cull violets and catch trout, as the case may be, till it meets again.

No day has as yet been fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The affairs of India, with a view to a reform of the present Indian charter, are before the house. There has also been a debate on Anstria and the refugees, at the very moment that Prince Schwarzenberg was laid out stiff-a corpse at Vienna. The whole debate turned upon his despatches, whilst he, just dressed to attend a diplomatie banquet, was struck by apoplexy, and feli a orpse in the arms of his retainers. The news was received by telegraph in London, in forty-eight received by telegraph in London, in forty-eight hours. He died on Monday last. As yet his successor as Prime Minister of Austria, is not known. Baron Bruck, the director of Austrian Lloyd's, and Baron Prokesch d'Oston, formerly Austrian Minister at Athens, are mentioned. The influence of Metternich will doubtless rise.

The Pope will not allow Prince Canino, a cousin of the President of the Republic, who arrived the other day at Civita Veechia with the intention of proceeding to Rome, to enter the Papal dominions. Prince Canino was president of the revolutionary government in IS4S, which banished Pio IX. The upshot is, that Prince Canino must return to Paris.

A joint French and English mission is to proceed immediately to the River Plate to negotiate treaties and throw open the navigation of the Parana and other rivers, to European commerce. Sir Charles Hotham (Captain) will represent England, whilst France will be represented by the Chevalier St. Georges. Both are well acquainted with the question, and have been there before.

We have had an unusual long spell of fine weather, and the country wants rain. and the country wants rain

Our Liverpool Correspondence.

LIVERPOOL, April 10, 1852.

The Preparation for the General Election—Political Meetings - German Emigration - The Easter Holidays.

The chief incidents of the last week or two, both here and in Manchester, have had relation to the approaching general election. In this, "the good old town"-the chief emporium of commerce in the United Kingdom-both parties, free traders and protectionists, are preparing for a last and determined struggle. But it is somewhat singular that the candidates of the latter party are exceedingly chary in their addresses to the electors. Mr. Forbe Mackenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, does not as much as allude to the subject : whilst the other, Mr. Charles Turner, has no desire to disturb the fiscal policy of Sir Robert Peel, unless the people wish it. Whilst, however, both these gentlemen are undecided as to free trade, they have made up their minds to be red hot Protestants in every sense of the word-equally as determined to uphold the principles of the reformation as Luther or Calvin; aye, and as rigorous in their maintenance as the bean ideal of Scottish Presbyterianism, the renowned John Knox. Mackenzie says :- "I will resist all grants of public money to the Reman Catholic Church, in whatever form they may be proposed;" whilst his proposed colleague also inti-mates that Maynooth shall not have any pecuniary

mates that Maynooth shall not have any pecuniary aid, if he can help it.

The America had barely started on this day week, when the free trade party mustered in strong array at the amphitheatre, a building capable of holding some 5,000 people. It was crammed. The liberal candidates, Mr. Cardwell and Mr. J. C. Ewart, brother to William Ewart, the member for Dumfries, were present. The former gentleman, who is a good debater, a barrister of some standing, and a pupil of the late Sir Robert Peel, made a masterly speech on the blessings of free trade, gave Mr. Bromley Moore a somewhat severe castigation for Bromley Moore a somewhat severe castigation for the speech he had made two days before, at the same place, and endeavored to show that he had not be-trayed his trust. Now, with all due respect to Mr. Cardwell, we must say there was too much special deading in this part of his address. The subject of both orations formed food for political gossip, on change, daily during the week, and afforded opporor many wits to give vent to their pur wise sayings, at the expense of both the contending

parties.

While the boroughs are active in marshalling their

While the boroughs are active in marshalling their elective forces, the county voters are also on the alert. The liberals have put forward John Cheatham, Esq., of Staleybridge, as a candidate for South Lancashire. He will, it is said, make a good colleague to Wm. Browne, Esq.

The terrible disaster which has overtaken H. M. war steamer Birkenhead, in Simon's Bay, created a painful sensation here during the last few days. The Birkenhead was built on the other side of the Mersey, and considered an excellent seagoing boat, but dashing her on the rocks was more than she could stand.

than she could stand.

Our streets are just now pretty much thronged with German emigrants, en route to New York: who prefer going out by way of Liverpool, on account of the cheapness of the route, and the superior class of vessels which they can take passage by. They are of all ages, from the dame grand-parent to the young infant. They are a transportly in excellent spirits and They are apparently in excellent spirits and health, and from conversations with your corres-pondent, are sanguine that their removal from father-land will be attended with advantage to themselves

and their offspring.

The observance of the Easter holidays has taken ff the "men of 'Change" to various parts of the ountry; business of all kinds is suspended until Mon-The cotton, produce, and corn markets are all closed until that day

Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL. Parts, April 8, 1852.
The President's Salary-The Civil List-The Dis

tribution of Army Medals-Grand Ceremony is the Chapel of the Twileries-Rumored Amnesty to Political Exiles-The Representatives and their showy Costume-Circulation of the Paris Newspa pers-Mr. Fillmore's Letter to Louis Napoleon The German Flect annihilated-The Emperor of Russia's movements-The Censorship of the Ma

The liste, civile, or salary of the President, was roted on the 1st inst , by a Senatus Consulte, and was published on Saturday last by the Moniteur The whole amount is twelve millions of francs a year, and Louis Napoleon is authorized to use the palace of the Tuileries, Louvre, Fontainebleau, Compiegne, Versailles, Saint Cloud, Trianon, Meudon, Elysée, and Pau. The President is also allowed to enjoy the pleasure of chasing and shooting in the forests of Fontainebleau, Compiegne, Marly, and St. Germain. This, it may be remarked, is similar to the diste civile of Louis Philippe, which was also for twelve millions, but to which were attached the expenses of keeping in good order the palaces which had been granted to him. The Senatur Consulte.

of the 1st instant says, on the contrary, that these expenses will be supported by the State. It is true that Louis Philippe had the income of the forest, where Louis Napoleon has but the right of chasing where Louis Napoleon has but the right of chasing. Such is the difference between the two histe civiles.

After such a vote of the Sesate, the nominal Presidency of Louis Napoleon may be considered as a humbug, and an anachronism. The system on the Washingtonian plan is decidedly abandoned as good for nothing, and the empire will soon follow, despite the speech of the 29th ult. I was told by a statesman, who is generally well informed, that a few Sexators having been sent to the Elysée, to know, frem the President himself, what sum of money he desired, Louis Napoleon replied that his desires were quite modest, and that a small income would be sufficient for a President of a republic, for he had no idea of changing the form of the present government. As his interlocutors appeared much astonished, Louis Napoleon addeds—"But in the meantime, gentlemen, I have been obliged to foresee the possibility of an empire, and if I am compelled by circumstances to accept the title of an Emperor, I wish it may be done without new expense to France. Therefore, it would be prudent, gentlemen, to give me a liste civile which would then be sufficient"—and accordingly the dotation of 12,600,000 franes was voted by the Senate.

But better off than Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon has no family expenses, while the former King of the French had to pay 600,000 franes to his wife, Queen Mary Amelie, and 2,400,000 franes to his wife, Queen Mary Amelie, and 2,400,000 franes to his wife, the former for their private expenses. And it is well known that Louis Philippe was so predigal about the expenses he made for the royal castless entrusted to his care, that he used to spend more that three or four millions of his own private income for the unforescen expenditure of his household. Such a true appreciation of facts will prove that the liste civile of the President of France is enormous for the French people, and offers an anomalous opposition to the mock title of republic, which is still held by the government.

Notwithstanding the numerous Such is the difference between the two liste civiles.

the government.

Notwithstanding the numerous castles allowed to Louis Napoleon, to be used by him as private residences, he persists remaining at the Elysée, where he has his own habits. The Prince likes to walk when he is achieving some business, and for this cause the garden of the Elysée is of great value to him. The Tuileries is a glass house, and its garden is opened to everybody.

The new dotation of the President will be the cause of several lawsuits, among which I may mention that of the right of shooting in the forest of St. Germain and Compiegne. It must be known that these two forests, which have been rented to private individuals, have been in their hands the source of an immense speculation, for they used to sell the game, and to dispose of the rights of shooting in favor of many individuals, at so much (\$200) a head for the season. The two men who have rented the forests of St. Germain and Compiegne are decided either to force the President to buy their privileges or to give them a large indemnity. At Compiegne, the society of sportsmen, who are all legitimists, and who have already spent 30,000 francs for damages occasioned by rabbits and hares, have decided to maintain their rights by faset nefas. Who will be the winner?

Though Louis Napoleon has been busily engaged with the arrangements of his new dotation, he has not neglected several other duties which were of the utmost importance for the success of his cause. In the first place, I may mention the presentation of oaths

not neglected several other duties which were of the utmost importance for the success of his cause. In the first place, I may mention the presentation of oaths of the Council of State and of the magistrature, which took place at the Eiysee on Monday last. As a matter of course, Louis Napoleon has made a speech; but I may say, with the utmost veracity, that this new pronunctamento is one of the most important facts since the events of the 2d of December last. new produnctamento is one of the most important facts since the events of the 2d of December last. Louis Napoleon spoke with much freedom of the heissip of power in his family. "It is not only to a man that you make allegiance," said he, with a peculiar voice; "but you also do it to a printiple." As your readers will see, the Prince President not only completely configure the ressibility of the plc." As your readers will see, the Prince President not only completely confirms the possibility of the empire, but he also anticipates his right to the vote of 1804, as being of an absolute legitimmey. It has been clear to early one that the President, in calling the magistrates into the private palace of the Elysée, à la Leuis XIV., had not forgotten that the same persons, members of the high court, had attempted to place him under an act of accusation on the second of December of last year. The brief form of his speech, which he delivered in presence of Messrs. Barthe, Portulis, and Laplagne Barris, his eyes fixed upon these old followers of the Orleans and other dynasties, the estentation he had to withdraw as soon as the persons present had taken their oaths. soon as the persons present had taken their oaths, every thing led to believe that he had still present to his memory the act of the second of December, and that if he had pardoned the fact, he had not

forgiven the intention.

It is said that all the members of the government,

It is said that all the members of the government, and office-holders of all ranks and classes, will be obliged to take oath of allegiance, either now or within a short time. No one can deny that Louis Napoleon is right in doing so, for thus he knows who are his friends and enemies.

The re-coinage of copper money is about to be executed by the government; and within a short time, as soon as the legislative corps shall have sanctioned the project, it will be accepted as a law. The sum of the copper money is about ten millions of kilogrammes, which amounts to fifty millions of francs, viz.: ten millions of pure copper; twenty-one millions of cents, with the effigy of liberty, alloyed with pewier; and nineteen millions of bell metal with alley of silver. It has been decided that the new soney should be smaller than it is now, but the difficulty of coining "will render difficult its imitation culty of coining "will render difficult its imitation. of coining will render aiment us have been france. We shall soon see the new project out of France. in execution.

in execution.

The costume of the representatives seem to meet with objection among the members of the House. These gentlemen are too fond of their liberty not to refuse to endorse the livery, every day, for the time of the sitting. Despite the regulations of Mr. Billault, half of the deputes have formed a league not to assist at the seances in costume. I feel confident that this league will lead to the forced neglect of the regulation.

league not to assist at the séances in costume. I feel confident that this league will lead to the forced neglect of the regulation.

General Sauboul has been named Governor of the National Hotel of the Invalids, and he takes the place of General Petit, who, having been named Senator, cannot keep two public offices.

Louis Napoleon has decided to spend the spring and summer season at the chateau of St. Cloud.

The two Assemblies, the Senate and Corps of Legislature, are slowly working, and though the very words of the debates are not rendered public by the medium of the press, we know enough of their proceedings that need noticing now. It had been rumored that the Prince President intended to prorogate the legislative corps, under the pretext that there was not a sufficient number of laws prepared for their examination. It is certain that this proposition was made by the ministers to Louis Napoleon; but during the vacation of the holy week, there will be time enough to prepare new laws, and among those which are to be presented, I will mention the laws on burials, public instruction, penal colonies, &c.

The distribution of medals to the army are still

The distribution of medals to the army are still The distribution of medals to the army are still continuing, and will continue, as long as there is a regiment left behind without recompense. On Sunday last, the President reviewed the Third, Fourteenth, Thirtieth, and Forty-second regiments of line, which are on the eve of leaving Paris, and also the Seventh of dragoons and the Fourth of chasseurs. The staff of Louis Napoleon was composed of Marshals Excellmans and the Minister of War, Generals Renault, Alphonse, Rippert, and de Rilliet. Many medals and a large number of crosses of the legion of honor were distributed to the army. The crowd was large in the neighborhood of the Tuileries; but there was no enthusiasm, either among the beholders or the soldiers.

Previous to this review, a great ceremony had taken place in the chapel of the Tuileries, which was the delivery of the red barrette of cardinal, to Monsignor Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, recent-

was the delivery of the red barrette of cardinal, to Monsignor Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, recently named cardinal by the Holy Father. The Pope's nuncio, Baron Flavio Gighi, ablegal of Pius IX., and several members of the church, were present at the ceremony. The newly elected Prince of the church, addressed a speech to the President, which was replied to by him.

A rumor mentions the meditated change in the Ministry. M. de Persigny would pass to the Ministry of State, M. de Maupas would become Minister of the Interior, and M. Pietry Minister of Police.

Another rumor worth being mentioned, is that of

Another rumor worth being mentioned, is that of Louis Napoleon's intention to include in an amnesty all the political exiles, which has spread for the last all the political exiles, which has spread for the last two weeks among the low class of society. I do not believe this will ever be the case, at least in toto. No doubt some men will be released, but for the most of them, those who have deserved their fate, will be left under the stroke of justice. The removal of the state of siege had rendered a certain confidence to those who had fled out of the country, and thought that they would be no more tracked by the police. Many of them who had escaped have quietly returned to their houses, with the hope that they would be left alone. Unfortunately, they have met with another fate, and have been imprisoned.

Titles of nobility have been restored to their owners, as it is well known, but they were not much employed in society. Since the last two weeks, Louis Lapoleon has granted titles of nobility to some provenue of his party. He is renovating the save-

partenue of his party. He is renovating the savo-nette a vilain of his uncle.

I think it will be a curious document for your rea-

ders to know the present circulation of the French newspapers of Paris. I send the following table to the New York Herald, as the most accurate which could be given, even by the publishers themselves of shese daily sheets, if they would speak the "true truth." The Journal des Débats now publishes 14,000 sheets; the Constitutional has now 28,000 subscribers; Le Stècle 23,000; La Presse, 16,000; Le Pays, 13,600; l'Assemblée Nationale, 9,000; l'Union, 5,000; l'Estafate, 12,000. The circulation of the other papers is not known. I have been told that Mr. de Morny is bargaining with Mr. Veron, for the purchase of the Constitutional.

I cannot pass in silence the would be enthusiastic reception of Louis Napoleon, during his visit, on Friday iast, at the theatre of the Odean. It is lers to know the present or culation of the

well known that this theatre is only frequented by students, and that they are, for the most of them, republicans or legitimists. If one believes the report of la Patrie and the Constitutionned, the Chief of the State would have been received with a frantic enthasiasm. I was present, and not a single shout was heard. No doubt the entrance of Louis Napoleon in his box created some sensation, but the inhabitants of the quartier Latin did not pay any attention to the enticements of the Decembraillards. In short, this was a political failure and no mistake.

The meeting of the Duke of Aumale and Coust of Chembord has turned out to be a hoax. The letter written, as reported, by the neir of the Bourbon family to the legitimists of France, advising them not to submit to the President, and to oppose an eath, under any shape or form, to the new government, has also no foundation whatever. And without having a material proof of it, it will be accounted for that Messrs, de Kerdrel and Bouhier de l' Ecluse were present at the ceremony of the 29th ult. As for M. de la Rochejaquelein, he is about leaving Paris, to undertake a long journey through the United States of America, Mexico, Chili, Peru, and California.

Mr. Rives, our Minister in Paris, deliveryed, on and California.

Mr. Rives, our Minister in Paris, deliverved, on the 31st ult., the letter of Millard Fillmore to Louis Napoleon, acknowledging him as President of

Napoleon, acknowledging him as President of France.

At Rome great preparations for the holy week are made, which will render this epoch of the Lent one of the most attractive of the year. A great number of Americans, Englishmen, and foreigners of all countries, intend being present there.

The pretended "German fleet," which was only "sketched" since 1848 and 1849, has been anihilalated. On the last meeting of March, held by the Dieta, the only two ships, Goffon and Barbarossa, commanded by Admiral Brommy, have been, or soon will be, given up to the Prussian Commodore, Schroeder, and all the officers and crews disbanded, with permission to enter the navy of Prussia.

The news from Gallicia is of a very bad order. The Jaqueric is daily increasing, and the peasants are sacking the castles and plundering their inhabitants. The government has no power to repress these excesses.

these excesses.

The Emperor of Russia will probably review the army of Poland at the end of the month. It has been whispered in some quarters that the two great Dukes of Russia, who are now in Bavaria, intend to visit Paris, and pay a complimentary visit to Louis

return of M. de Lavalette from Constantinople is decided, and within a few days he will acrive in Paris. It is said that M. de Morny will use all his influence to have his friend elected to the Puy de

Emperor Soulouque Faustin I. has sent orders to Emperor Soulouque Faustin I. nas sent orders to be raise concerning his private library, which is to be composed of all the classical works in our language. They will all be bound with stamps of the coat of arms of the negro Emperor, which, it will be remembered, consists of a palm tree, with the following device: "God! my country, and my sword!"

Mr. McCurdy, minister of the United States to Vicena, has communicated to the Austrian govern-

Mr. McCurdy, minister of the United States to Vienna, has communicated to the Austrian govern-ment the despatches he had received from Wash-ington, by which it was assured that no angry feelings were entertained there against Austria. Mr. Hulse-mann, who is Minister of Austria to Washington, and who had retired to Havana, had received positive

who had retired to Havana, had received positive orders to return to his poste.

A telegraphic despatch, received this morning from Madrid, and dated 5th instant, announces that the government has published a decree regulating the freedom of the press. A guarantee of 2,000 reals is imposed on the newspapers. A censorship is established for writings on polities and religion, foreign news, and news of all kinds—the fines to be decided by a jury, and the offences against the government, the State, and the Queen, to be saed for by the Surgement ribunal of justice. The other offences will preme tribunal of justice. The other offences will be judged by the ordinary courts. The government has the right to order the suppression of newspapers, if deemed prudent and necessary. B. H. R.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

PARIS, April S. 1852. The Extraordinary Weather-The Americans in Paris, and their Peculiar Enjoyments-Their Coaches, Coats of Arms, and Diversions-Grand Jewish Synagogue-Exhibition of Paintings-Grand Cattle Show and Fair-The Festivals-Sale of Marshal Soult's Pictures-The Operas, Theatres, &c .- List of Americans in Paris.

No doubt the entire globe is undergoing a general confusion and change, and we feel it periodically in Paris, where nature has totally overthrown its habits, and become quite irregular. There are remarkable ups and downs of seasons, which cannot be accounted for, and we may think it probable that the globe, growing old, is subject to peculiar intermittances of good and bad health. We have had several days of most superb weather, and for the last twenty-four hours we have been freezing pear our fire place, well filled with oak wood. Noting this cold weather, the sun is bright over our heads: but the wind blows stiff and chilly, which gives the atmosphere an acute sharpness, for which the only remedy is to keep one's self well wrapped in winter clothes. I know from good authority, that the members of our medical faculty are particularly busy with a large number of patients, and that the nary diseases of the spring season-the grippe, the cattarres, &c .- have been, this year, accompanied by a sort of inflammation of the bowels, by which many patients have been carried away, and taken to

This is not to be accounted for, and the promenade of Long Champs, which began yesterday, and will only finish to-morrow evening, is this year as brilliant as it has ever been under the glorious days of the restoration and since the revolution of 1850, under the reign of Louis Philippe. The Boulevards, Champs Elysces, and Bois de Boulogne, are covered with elegant carriages, and those who go there promenading are as numerous as the stones of the pavement. The toilettes of the fashionable people are magnificent, and the luxury is extreme. My article on fashion will give full details of these dressare magnificent, and the luxury is extreme. My article on fashion will give full details of these dress are magnificent, and the laxury is extreme. My article on fashion will give full details of these dressings, which will, no doubt, please the fair sex, who are numbefed among the usual readers of the New YORK HERALD. As for the carriages and horses, their new shape—the colors of the former and the beauty of the latter—eannot be equalled in any part of the Continent, even in England. Many Americans rank in this display of elegance, and at the head of them is Mr. Reynolds, from New York, whose admirable trotting horses have been principally remarked this year. Mr. Lesieur's calasch horses and livery are also noticed, among many others. Mrs. Ridgeway's was drawn by two superb horses, of full blood, and whose carriage—of olive coler—was remarked by many who paraded in the Champs Elysée.

As it may be observed, the Americans in Paris are doing their best to make a show, and their reputation has now outwitted that of the Englishmen, who formerly were considered as the most eccentric people in the world. I will give, for example, two or three ancedotes which took place a few days ago, and have been the cause of much amusement in our private circles.

The first reads as follows: On Saturdaylast, a per-

our private circles.
The first reads as follows: On Saturdaylast, a per-The first reads as follows: On Saturdaylast, a person dressed as a woman, the face covered with a thick veil, was observed walking on the quay of the Seine, and crossing the river over the bridge of the Carrousel. The tall appearance of the would-be woman, the queer style of walking of that Androgyme—everything but the toilette of the person, which was irreproachable—attracted the attention of those who were passing by. At last the police, who are everywhere in Paris, thought it necessary to interfere is the matter; and one of the "stars" having approached the tall person of our comedy, invited terfere is the matter; and one of the "stars" having approached the tall person of our comedy, invited her to follow him to the cerps de garde of the Tuileries. There orders were given to unveil "that face;" and, to the great astonishment of the beholders, a large pair of moustachies discovered to every one that the "she" was a "he," or, in other terms, that the woman was a man—the lady a gentleman. It was then known that Mr.——, of Kentucky, a student of medicine in Pasis, had made a bet with some friends that he would appear, in day-time, in the streets of Paris, dressed in female attire. Mr. D. B. won his bet; but he was sent to the watch-D. B. won his bet; but he was sent to the watch-house to explain his folly before the Commissaire de Police. I may say, that after a severe admonition and remonstrance, he was set free, and it is to be hoped that "he will sin no more!"

The second anecdote is as follows: Several young men from America whose dissipated lives have

men from America, whose dissipated lives have become quite proverbial in Paris, are in the habit men from America, whose dissipated lives have become quite proverbial in Paris, are in the habit of living high at the Maison Dorée, Café Anglals, and other places of the kind. On Sunday morning they all met at the Maison Dorée, and remained there till four o'clock, drinking, playing, and singing. One of them proposed to his friends te leave the place and to go to the Bois de Boulogne, to inhale the pure air of the country. This motion was adopted, and they all went out in search of cabs, to be driven there. No vehicle was to be found but a hearse, which was going to some funeral; and one of these young men, addressing the driver, asked him if he wished to let his carriage and take them all to the Bois de Boulogne. The driver, instead of accepting the proposition, became quite a dignified man, and replied that he was joking with something that was not to be laghed at, for, if he continued to live such a dissipated life, he would soon go "alone" on the hearse. As a matter of course, the party did not pay any attention to the remonstrances of the poor fellow, and they proceeded further on, where they met the wanted vehicle. On arriving at Madrid they alighted from their carriage; but one of the party, who had fallen asleep in one of the corners of the calash, was unable to come down—he was taken by an attack of apoplexy, and a few minutes after he was a dead man.

The last daye have witnessed a great many festivals he was a dead ma

minutes after he was a dead man.

The last days have witnessed a great many festivals
of all sorts, worth being mentioned to my American

readers. First, or Sunday last, the day of the Rameaux—which is called here Payues flearies—the firects of Paris were filled with men and woman returning from the church, and carrying is their hands branches of olive and box trees, which had been blessed by the priests. This habit, which for the last three years had been quite neglected, was resumed this year with much care, and proves that the Roman faith is not yet extinct in France.

A ceremony which attracted a large crowd of Se. Mary. It was the consecration of two large bells, to be placed in the tower of the building. The first, called Jeanne, was babtized, and had for parrain M. Delacour, and for marraine Mme. Jeanne Cellier-his wife. The second was called Marie Caroline, and was christened under the auspieces of M. Moinery, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and his wife, Mue Caroline Lecreux. The bells had been covered with garlands of flowers and lace, and the Adriatic coast, and their estimation of his conduct of the young care in his voyage from Venice, excited in Saturday last (the Sabbath day), and this festival attracted a large crowd in the street. Notre Dame de Lasaretts, where the building has been erceted. The first people belonging to the Jewish religion were assembled there, and they all joined the prayers of the congregation.

The grand affair of the week, in the fashionable circles, is the opening of the grand exhibition of modern paintings, which took place at the Palace with an advance of the second with a storm was coming, could not change the intention of the storm itself the flaperor did not leave the deck a moment, had not the least sea sickness but stood with a storm was coment, and not the least sea sickness but stood with a storm was coment, and not the least sea sickness but stood with a storm was coment, and not the least sea sickness but stood with a storm was coment, and not the least sea sickness but stood with the storm itself the flaperor did not change the intention of the weak, in the solution of the weak, in the sp

joined the prayers of the congregation.

The grand affair of the week, in the fashionable circles, is the opening of the grand exhibition of modern paintings, which took place at the Palace Royal, on the first inst. The most talented artists of Paris and the departments have sent there their works, and I may say, without fear of contradiction, that the paintings, statues, and engravings exhibited this year, warrant the highest opinions of the talents exhibited in France by our artists. Several Americans have exhibited their works this year, and I will take an opportunity in my next letter to mention in full the articles they have produced in public. A fare of one franc a head is demanded by the committee for admission inside the Salon, and the amount received is intended for the purchase of the best pictures of the artists, and thus to remurerate them for their efforts and hard studies.

The grand annual exhibition of cattle, of all kinds, which took place at Roissy, was held, this year, on the 6th and 7th instant, and was considered larger and heavier than any of those exhibited before. Among those animals was a swine, one year old, which weighed 450 kilograms—300 pounds.

The Holy Week in Paris is ordinarily the week of fairs of different kinds. The first is that of salt ments, hanns, sausages, lard, salt beef, corned beef, etc., which takes place on the Boulevard Bourdon, and which is frequented, not only by all the good minogires of Paris, but also by those of the departments situated around Paris. Here they come to supply themselves with salt meats for the year, and the sums made by the sellers are sometimes enormous. The fair of this year is considerable, and I am told that the amount of money paid will be about 250,000 francs. A pretty good sum for salt pork and beef. salt rork and beef.

alt pork and beer.

Another fair, which takes place to-day, is that of

Another fair, which takes place to-day, is that of gingerbread, one of the most appreciated cakes in the market. The transactions in that branch of commerce are said to amount to 700,000 france.

The end of the month and the beginning of the next will be marked by several grand festivals, among which will be a ball at the Tuileries, and several parties at the ministers of the government. Last, but not least, a grand review will take place on the ground of the Carrousel, which is to be entirely cleared from rubbish and stones of all kinds, and rendered level for that occasion. The place, when finished, will be called Place Napoleon. It is said that the troops present at that review will amount to 150,000 men. They will be disposed along the quays of the Seine, and Place Napoleon. It is said that the troops present at that review will amount to 150,000 men. They will be disposed along the quays of the Seine, and also in the garden of the Tuilcries and the Place de

la Concord.

The arch of triumph of L'Etorte will soon be surmounted by a mammoth eagle, which will give to that monument a magnificent style of grandeur. The Champs Elysée will also be decorated from the entry up to the arch, with about two hundred statues of all the illustrious men of France.

statues of all the illustrious men of France.

In the meantime the Crystal Palace will be built, and I am told it will be 27,000 metres square, which is to say, 248 metres long and 110 metres wide, This new building will be larger than the inside of the garden of the Palais Royal, which is only 21,090 metres square.

It had been whispered that the intention of the President was to build a long greenhouse along the Rue de Rivoli, inside of the gates of the Tuileries. This project is not yet abandoned; but I doubt whether it will be possible to achieve it.

The sale of Marshal Soult's splendid paintings, of the Spanish school, will begin on the 21st instant. It will be remembered that this gallery is the most magnificent of the kind, for it contains Velasques, Zurburons, Murillos, etc., of the "first water." I am told that these gems will be sold at enormous prices.

The races of the Chateau de la Marche, which The races of the Chateau de la Marche, which took place on Sunday last, were favored by splendid weather; but they were marked by a very sad accident. M. de Tournon, one of the sportsmen, who entered the race ground for the steeple chase, was thrownover the head of his horse, and most severely bruised. The unfortunate gentleman was taken halfdead to his house. It is nevertheless hoped he will recover. The races were like all races—agreeable to the sportsmen and disagreeable to those who did not take much interest in the affair.

The last night of the Italian theatre was celebrated by a concert, at which Mile. Cruvelli was to

brated by a concert, at which Mile. Cruvelli was to take part; but owing to some quarrelling with the sub-manager of the theatre—a certain Count Lou-ley—she left Paris in the morning for London, and when the public demanded her, a man came forward and said that she was "sick." The other parts of the concert were filled by Messrs. Lablache, Sugiui, Caleolari, and Mme. Corbari, who sang with was the concert were filled by Messrs.

the concert were filled by Messrs. Lablache, Sugiui, Calsolari, and Mme. Corbari, who sang with much elegance and talent.

At the Français, Mme. Roger de Beauvori produced a play in one act, entitled "L'un et l'autre," which was received with much applause.

At the Porte St. Martin, M. Paul Meurice produced his grand drama of "Benvenuto Cellini," founded upon the lite of the celebrated Italian sculptor and jeweller, who dwelt with Kings and Popes, and was considered as the greatest artist of his age. M. Melingue, who plays the part of Benvenuto, is not only a splendid actor, but also a refined sculptor, and he offers the public a nightly proof of his talent, for he makes, every evening, a statue with clay, when playing his part on the stage. The scenery and costumes of M. Meurice's drama are of the first order, and the mise en scène has not yet been equalled on any stage.

Madame Doche, the famed actress, who is now playing the "Dame aux Camelias" at the Vaudeville theatre, has sold off all her wardrobe, furniture, and knick-knacks of all sexts. This sale was attended by a crowd of all sexes, and I am told that the amount of it is quite enormous. The auctioneer told me that it reached the sum of 700,000 francs.

Madame Sontag is now at Weimar, from whence she will come to Paris, and then proceed to the

Madame Soutag is now at Weimar, from whence she will come to Paris, and then proceed to the United States.

The Countess Merlin, a creole from Havana. whose wit and elegance were so well appreciated in Paris, died on Saturday last. Her funeral was attended by all the fashionable and refined people of Paris. The Countess Merlin was not only a charming and beautiful woman, but she also possessed a magnificent voice, which I had often admired in private circles.

R. S. Starr, Charleston.
N. Venable, Virginia.
R. Hardenburgh, New York.
A. Plant, Northampton.
W. Birney, Cincinnati.
H. Mason, Beston.
W. C. Pell, New York.
H. Clapp, Jr., Massachusetts,
H. Llings, New York.
J. C. Shelden, do.
J. J. White, do.
M. L. M. Thomas, Georgia.
H. Harderty, Baltimore.
S. W. Jewett, Vermont.
A. Van Berges, Jr., N. Y.
R. M. Hodges, Jr., Boston. AMERICANS IN PARIS.

B. H. R.

Our Vienna Correspondence. VIENNA, March 28, 1852. Departure of the Russian Grand Princes-Cause

the Loss of the War Steamer Marianna-Disbe lief of the Official Reports-Favorable Estimation of the Emperor's Character-Reports of the Removal of Starkenfels, Chief of the Police-Prohibition of the New Prussian Gazette in Austria-Reasons-Vienna Gazette on Hulsemann's Treatment by the Mob in America -- Emigration Mania, &c.

The Russian Grand Princes finally left Vienna yesterday, after a stay of about two weeks, during which they were honored with every distinction pos sible for the Austrian court to show them. Besides the special entertainments got up for them at the court itself, the higher nobility also vied with each other in doing them konor. The English ambassador, likewise, Lord Westmoreland, so noted for his tondyism, devoted one of his soirées to them. They have gone by the way of Luiz and Salzburg to Munich, whose court they will also honor some time with their presence.

The latest official reports in reference to the war steamer Marianna are, that parts of the wreck have been found, and that these show that her loss was not occasioned by the storm, but by the explosion either of the boiler or of the powder magazine, probably the latter. How correct this may be I shall not pretend to say, but only mention, as an ominous instance of the tone of the public mind in reference to the government, that this account is pot at all credited by people in general, who think

which the intropid and prodent con-cases, in his voyage from Venice, ex-es and among the inhabitants of the one to impartial accounts, beyond de-note to impartial accounts, beyond de-ter the condition of that it is conditioned accounts to that could not change the intention of that he immediately gave orders to that he immediately gave orders to that he immediately gave orders to his hower been expected by every one and the condition of the condition of the condition of the length every is absent from his brow, rather cheerful manner, signified his een reviewing his troops on the parade

will, as it he had been reviewing his troops on the parade ground of his capital.

In reference to the Emperor's application to the business of the State, the same article says:—
Though the Emperor employs a great part of his time and attention for the army, yet he conducts the business of State with no less constancy and clearness. On important matters, he takes counsel of the most experienced men, hears with attention the propositions of his ministers, examines carefully the written opinions of his imperial council and always comes to the final decision from his own conviction. Hundreds of rescripts to the different ministeries, prove that he realizes the duties of his high dignity, in all the branches of administration. He examines and judges of all propositions laid before him, without exception, often making corrections in his own hand, and sometimes adding or striking out whole clauses

him, without exception, often making corrections in his own hand, and sometimes adding or striking out whole clauses.

His chivalrous character is experienced by the hundreds who appeal to his justice, grace, or mercy, in his public audiences. No one is refused entrance there. He hears every one with attention and good will; and where he cannot help, but only console, he has always some friendly words of encouragement, so that no one leaves the audience hall without being comforted and strengthened. That Austria has an Emperor like our excellent Franz Joseph at such a grave and ominous period, shows that Divine Providence watches ever our country.

There is one sentence in this article, (which is dated at Vienna,) which is peculiarly significant:—Should European events ever make it necessary to draw the sword for preserving the rights independence, or public order of the States nilled to Austria, what may not be expected from such an Emperor?

There is no doubt the above is correct, as far as it relates to the undannted will of the Emperor, and his independence of action in most matters.

There is a report current here since some days, that Weiss von Starkenfels, chief of the police, is to be removed from Vienna, and transferred to Salsburg, as President of Circle. The latter would be a higher post, but not so prominent a position, and therefore a sort of disgrace. This change is attributed to Bach, Minister of the Interior, with whom Starkenfels has been at loggerheads for some time. The worthy Stadthaupsmann has been a little too absolute, it is said, for the present government.

The New Prussian Gazette, or the Gazette of the

The New Prussian Gazette, or the Gazette of the The New Prussian Gazette, or the Gazette of the Cross, as it is commonly called, has been prohibited in Austria. This prohibition will certainly appear inexplicable abroad, as the said paper is one of the extreme conservative—the very paper that advised, sometime since, that all American Ministers and Consuls should be packed off about their business, from the continent of Europe, and the latter hermetically sealed against all comers, without distinction, from the Western hemisphere. But this paper has of late conducted a rather warm onout distinction, from the Western hemisphere. But this paper has of late conducted a rather warm op-position to the present Austrian government. It has lent itself to a party here, which, not being able to open its mouth at home, has sought to make it-self heard through a foreign organ, and by that means, indirectly in Austria. This is, in fact, the only alternative for any party here, that is in any degree opposed to the government. It is not only degree opposed to the government. It is not only the Reds, and the other shades of that color, that are doomed to silence, but every other color that is the Reas, and the other shades of that color, that are doomed to silence, but every other color that is not exactly that of the present ministry. Thus, the gentlemen of the Cross Gazette, the really conservative gentlemen, too, who wish to restore the old provincial Chambers of States, and would give Hungary something of its ancient constitution, are put under the ban, as well as their democratic anti-

podes.
The official Vienna Gazette has an article to-day, giving a detailed account of Hulsemann's treatment by the mob in Now Orleans. It is written in a mild, conciliating tone, clearing the Americans from all blame, and attributing the occurrence solely to Hungarians and Germans. There is evidently a wish to heal the screness that has lately existed

a wish to heal the soreness that has lately existed between the two governments.

The desire of emigration to America seems to be now a mania throughout all Germany. It is called the emigration fever here. Even parts of the courtry where it has been unheard of hitherto, are now in movement. Bavarian papers state that large companies are leaving the fertile plains of old Bavaria, where few ever thought of emigrating before this year. From the Franconian provinces of that country, it is still greater. Trains of hundreds at a time are leaving the latter, partly by the way of the Maine and Rhine to Antwerp and Rotterdam, partly by the way of Manheim (through which place 700 passed on the 10th and 11th inst. only) to Ha-rre. The emigration is greatest from Baden and Wirtemberg. In the latter country, the authorities have published a warning against hasty and incon-siderate leaving, stating that the ports are all filled with emigrants, and that it is impossible for all to find passage.

with emigrants, and that it is impossible for all to find passage.

A man named Tintsar, a Hungarian travelling tinker, has just been condemned for "high treason," to eight years hard labor in irons.

J. C. C.

VIENNA, April 4, 1852. Differences with the United States Settled-Chevaluer Hulsemann Ordered Back to Washington-Desire of Being on a Good Understanding-American Travellers Permitted to go to Hungary-The Bosnian Difficulties--- Their Significance- Sympathy for the Bosnian Christians and Illiberality at Home-Arrest of Kossuth-The Vienna Police and Herr Von Weis.

peared in the Prague Correspondenz Blatt, of the lst instant :-

The following communication from Vienna, ap-

Ist instant:—

The differences, often spoken of, with the United States of North America, are now said to be settled. This has been brought about, as we are informed, in consequence of particular instructions which were brought, by a special messenger from Washington, to Mr. McCurdy, the American Charge d'Affairs here, and the substance of which was, to assure the Austrian cabinet of the most friendly sentiments on the part of the North American government. In return for this, the Austrian Charge d'Affairs to the United States, Chevalier Hulsemann, has been ordered to quit Havana, where he retired, as is well known, to await instructions from his government, and return to the Congress city.

This may be taken, I think, to be as good as efficial for I have seven, I think, to be as good as efficial for I have seven, I think, to be as good as efficial for I have seven, I think, to be as cial, for I have several times observed, hitherto, that

information on the same subject, cemmunicated through this medium, has proved correct. It is the custom here very much to communicate matter in this indirect way, in order to take off the direct official character, which it would have by appearing first in a ministerial paper of Vienna. It may afterwards be contradicted or not, to suit convenience It is evidently the wish of the government here to be thought on a good understanding with the United States, and to give the impression that this has been brought about by the direct advances of the latter. That it is really desirous of amicable relations with us is equally evident, and this is shown of late in the increased politeness to American travellers. Though it is the rale of the police here to allow no Americans er English to go down to Hun-gary, this has been departed from several times of late, in case of the former. No difficulty whatever is made, if a line of recommendation from our Min-ister here is presented.

The difficulties in Bosnia excite much attention

The difficulties in Bosnia excite much attention here. Following so soon after the insurrection of last year, in which the Christians were against the insurgents, they are the more inexplicable. It seems hardly credible, that the Christians, who proved loyal then, should now themselves have contemplated a similar movement, and yet this is the ground that the Turkish authorities give. If it is false, nothing can be more unjust than the region of the state o contemplated a similar movement, and yet this is the ground that the Turkish authorities give. If it is false, nothing can be more unjust than the proceedings of the latter. Nearly all the clergy, both Catholic and Greek, have been arrested, as well as most of the heads of the Christian communities. Several old despotic regulations have been renewed, such as the incapacity to acquire houses and land, or to carry arms for defence, though it has long been the custom there for all to go armed. Hundreds have fled over the border into the Austrisa province of Dalmatia, where they ask the permission to settle. The Trieste Gazette has the following very interesting article on this subject:—

The Oriental question, which has been kept for years in

ing very interesting article on this subject:—
The Oriental question, which has been kept for years in statu quo, seems now on the eve of a catastrophe. The leading idea which pervades the policy of Reschid Pacha, now more powerful than ever, is by consolidating the disjointed provinces of the Turkish Empire, to revive the decaying strength of the State. This plan, though it should not succeed, shows at all events a more than usual discrement of the state of things, and the causes of its evils, and is therefore well worth consideration. Though Egypt may be the first theatre of the struggle, we do not believe that it will be decided there alone; in Bosnia and Turkish Dalmatia, it will be equally contested. Reschid Pacha may be the head of the project butOmer Pacha is the hand that wields the sword. This renegade, formerly a Croatian officer, has unquestionably military taleats of